

THE REBELLION.

Important from Virginia
and the West.

A Fight in Progress Near
Fortress Monroe.

The Potomac River Closed by
Rebel Batteries.

Particulars of the Battle
Near Leesburg.

Gastavus W. Smith, the Rebel Com-
mander, Reported Shot.

Large Reinforcements Sent to
the Scene of Action.

Gen. McClellan and Gen. Banks with
the Advanced Forces.

ENGAGEMENT AT FREDERICKTON, MO.

Defeat of the Rebels and Death
of Their Leader.

BATTLE AT CAMP WILD CAT, KY.

Repulse of the Rebel Army
Under Gen. Zollicoffer,

&c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1861.

REPORT OF GENERAL SCOTT TO SUPERIOR GENERAL
McClellan.

An effort is making, under the superintendence of
General Scott, to supersede General McClellan with
General Halleck, who is on his way here from California.

This change would create a new revolution in military
and civil circles, where the greatest confidence is enter-
tained for General McClellan.

THE PURCHASE OF ARMY CLOTHING ABROAD—COR-
RESPONDENCE FROM THE BOSTON BOARD OF
TRADE AND GENERAL MEIGS.

The following is the despatch received by the Secretary
of War on the 18th instant from the Boston Board of
Trade, and the answer of General Meigs, United States
Quartermaster General, thereto, which supports the posi-
tion taken in this correspondence in yesterday's Herald
relative to the purchase in Europe of woollen goods.

To Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

Sir—Learning that an agent of the government has
been sent to England for the purpose of procuring supplies
of clothing for the army, the Board of Trade of this city,
believing this step to be entirely unnecessary and propo-
sitional to the government and people, will immediately
communicate facts deemed conducive upon this subject.

The undersigned requests that the instructions to said
agent may be revoked or suspended until this communi-
cation be made.

The following is a copy of reply sent by telegraph—
WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 19, 1861.

To Charles C. Norton, Chairman of the Board of Trade,
Boston, Mass.

The Secretary of War has been absent for ten days past,
and your telegraphic despatch has been referred to me for
consideration. The government, with every exertion, has
not been able to procure woollens to clothe troops suffer-
ing in the field. They fill the hospitals at great expense
of life and of money. The government has instructed its
agents to procure, not largely, but only enough to meet
the immediate and pressing demands of the service. The
goods ordered will be made up in this country by our
own people. This supply, with what is now making in the
country, it is hoped will relieve the distress among the
troops, and it is believed that full employment for all
our manufacturers will yet result to provide for the
wants of the government and the country at large.

The government would deserve the execrations
of the people if it permitted its defenders to
suffer while waiting for increased productions
here to meet the pressing wants of the army. You
may rest assured that the policy of the Secretary and
this bureau is altogether in favor of using home man-
ufactures, when it is possible to be done without positive
injury to the men in the field. If you can aid us in this
matter we should be glad to have your assistance to this
end.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

To enable Col. Thomas, the distinguished agent, to execute
the above order a warrant of eight hundred thousand dol-
lars passed through the Treasury Department on Saturday
last, which amount is to be deposited with Baring Bros.,
subject to the order of Colonel Thomas.

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS AT BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.—
Col. Geary reports that the four men who were killed at
the battle of Bolivar Heights were afterwards charged
upon by the cavalry and stabbed through the body,
stripped of all their clothing, not excepting shoes and
stockings, and left in perfect nudity. One was laid out in
the form of crucifixion, with his hands spread and cut
through the palms with a dull knife. The inhuman treat-
ment, says Colonel Geary, incensed my troops exceed-
ingly, and I fear its consequences may be shown in re-
taliation acts hereafter.

THE SHIP THOMAS WATSON BURNED BY THE FLEET
OFF CHARLESTON.

The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the fol-
lowing letter from Flag Officer Goldsborough, dated—

Sir—The schooner, THOMAS WATSON, Oct. 21, 1861.

Sir—By the Vandalia, which arrived here last night, I
am informed by Capt. Marston, of the Revenue, that the
merchant ship Thomas Watson, one of those to which
you called my attention a short time since, was burnt to
the water's edge on the 18th inst., while lying aground on
Stony reef, by our blockading vessels off Charleston.

It was made up of sail, blankets, barrels, and a few other things.
She had various national flags on board, and among them
a Confederate flag. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer.

To General Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

THE COLONELCY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS
REGIMENT.

Capt. Sexton, Assistant Quartermaster General in the
regular army, to command the Twenty-second regiment.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF MAJOR LEWIS.

Yesterday afternoon Major Lewis, of the Twelfth New
York regiment, was thrown from his horse, while
riding to see his wife, and his neck was broken. He died
almost instantly.

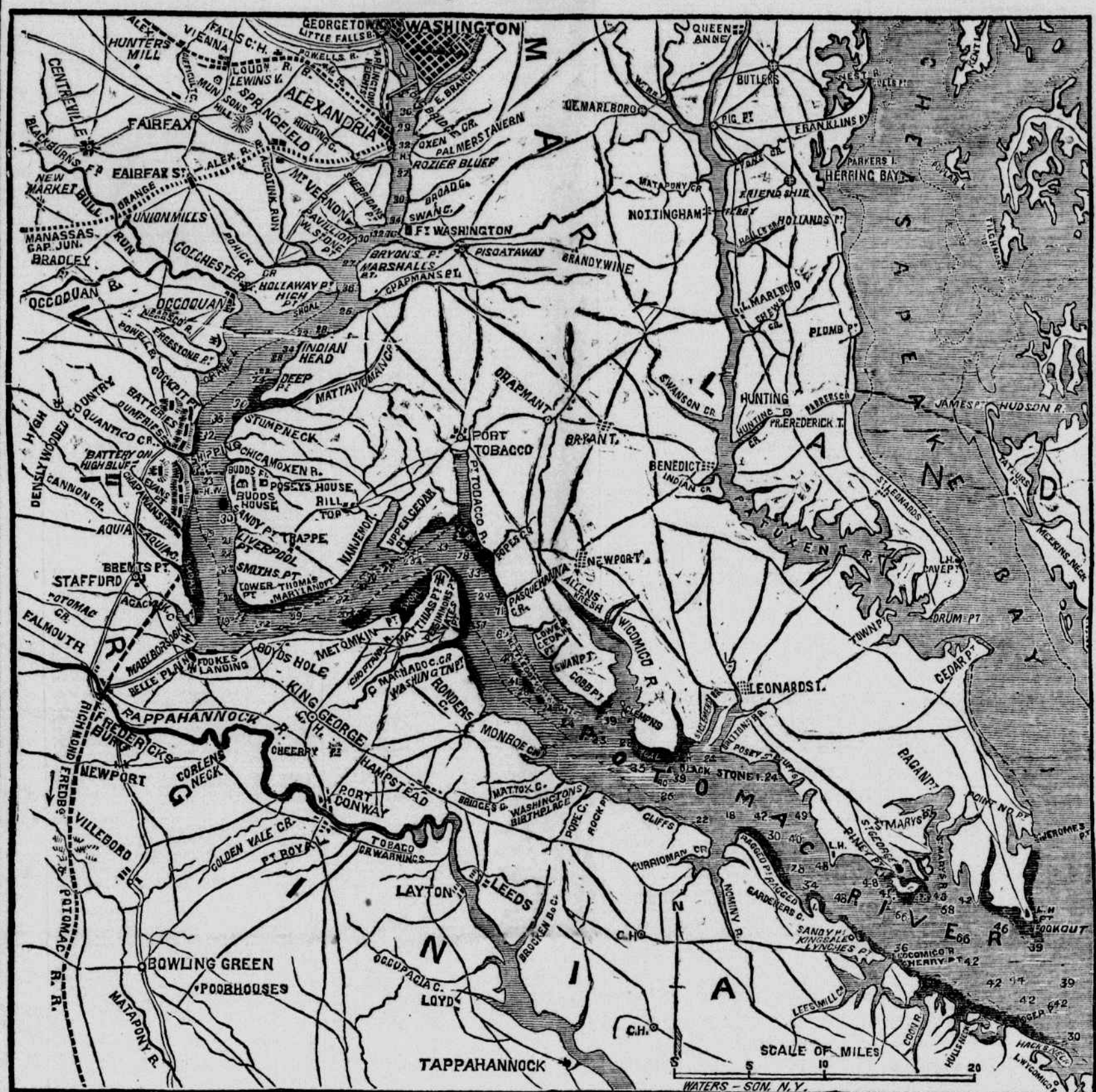
ARREST OF JUDGE MERRICK.

The residence of Judge Merrick, the Chief Justice of the
United States District Court, was yesterday
placed under surveillance by the Provost Marshal.

At the meeting of the Court this morning a commu-
nication was produced from Judge Merrick, as-
signing as a plea for his absence that he
was under guard, and constraining the act of placing a
military frontier to his house as an effort on the part of
the military authorities to obstruct the course of justice on
account of his entertaining a writ of habeas corpus against
the Provost Marshal in behalf of a minor. It is under-
stood, however, that there is a totally different cause
for the surveillance. The Judge is charged with strong sym-
phony with the rebellion, and the object of watching his
house is to ascertain some facts in this connection.

THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Map of the Potomac from Washington to the Chesapeake, Showing the Rebel Batteries
from Cockpit Point to Mathias Point.



THE BATTLE NEAR LEESBURG.

Desperate Combat and Heavy Losses
on Both Sides.

Gastavus W. Smith, the Rebel Commander,
Reported Shot.

Large Reinforcements Sent to the
Scene of Action,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1861.

The melancholy intelligence has been received at Gen.
McClellan's headquarters to-night that Col. E. D. Baker,
commanding a brigade in Gen. Stone's division, near
Leesburg, was killed at six o'clock to-night at the head of
his column, while gallantly leading a charge. This news
has thrown a gloom over the whole community, and has
proved a severe blow to the President, who has always
been a warm personal friend of Col. Baker. This will not
only be a great loss to the military in this crisis, but will
prove a sad loss to the President, who has always been a
warm personal friend of Col. Baker. This will not only be
a great loss to the military in this crisis, but will prove a
sad loss to the President, who has always been a warm
personal friend of Col. Baker.

The latest news to-night is that the whole of General
Stone's column has crossed the Potomac and is in full
pursuit of the enemy, and that General Banks' column
has reached the banks of the river and would speedily follow
and support General Stone.

Full details of the engagement near Leesburg to-day
have not been received, or if received at headquarters are
not permitted to be published.

Information received late to-night from General Stone's
command announces that the fight was a desperate one,
and that large numbers were killed on both sides. Al-
though the enemy was much stronger than General Stone,
he was falling back before the advance of our troops, and
would have undoubtedly been totally routed but for the
fall of Colonel Baker, which produced a sudden confusion
among the troops and led to a halt.

General Stone ordered his troops to retire in good order,
until reinforcements reached him from General Banks' column.
The latter, at the head of his forces, soon ap-
peared on the eastern slopes of the river, preparing to
fight.

The last despatch announces that General Stone is now
well supported, and will be prepared to give the enemy
battle in the morning. Besides, heavy reinforcements of
cavalry and artillery have been sent up from this city in
season to be on the field at day break in the morning.

General Gustavus W. Smith commanded the rebels, and
a private despatch asserts that he was shot from his horse
and carried off the enemy indicate a falling back from
the position he occupied today.

General McClellan and staff are exceedingly busy to-
night. The prospect is that we shall have warm work
to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1861.

So far as can be ascertained, there has been no renewal
of the fight at Edwards' Ferry. The indications plainly
are that the military authorities are assiduously engaged
in strengthening our forces at that point. The informa-
tion received thus far is presumed to be of such a charac-
ter as not to entitle it to credence in all particulars.

General Banks, with his command, is now supporting
General Stone, and being a Major General, is in full com-
mand.

General McClellan left for General Banks' headquarters
in the field this morning.

We shall have some warm work soon if the rebels don't
run.

It is a subject of regret that General Baker should have
engaged the enemy, when, according to report, he was
ordered to make a reconnaissance only, with strict in-
structions, if attacked, to fall back and not to fight.

General Baker's body is expected to arrive in town to-
night. It will be taken to the residence of Col. Webb,
where deceased boarded, and from whose residence the
funeral will take place to-morrow or next day.

General Baker made his will on Saturday last, de-
positing it with Colonel Webb, and when he left for the
field he said to the latter, "I shall participate in battle
in forty-eight hours. If I fall, I request that you will
take charge of my body."

A despatch states that the body of General Baker was
found with six Minie balls, showing that the rebels have
their sharpshooters to pick off our men.

The funeral of General Baker would take place at the
White House, but for the fact that the east wing is about
being refurbished, and hence is not in a fit condition
for such a ceremony.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BAT-
TLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1861.

The Washington Star of this evening publishes the
following additional facts of the affair at Edwards' Ferry.

The Star says it is a mistake to suppose that General
Stone was repulsed. He was eminently successful, hav-
ing effected his object, although at some loss to his right
wing.

General Banks is in person on the Virginia side and has
assumed chief command.

Colonel Cogswell, commanding the New York Tammany
regiment, is among the missing. He was formerly Cap-
tain in the Eighth regular Infantry.

General Baker's command consisted of portions of the three
regiments, namely, the 10th, 11th and 12th New York regiments,
the 15th and 16th New York regiments, numbering in
all about 1,800 men.

General McClellan's division remains in about
the same position. The main body was held
for some days past from whence he may
operate effectively in any direction. Its presence
higher up the river to support an important movement of
General Stone and Banks has not been necessary, as the
result proves.

The Star's description of the fight says that both wings
were attacked as early as nine A. M., but the enemy re-
pulsed whenever he appeared. At about five P. M.
the right wing found itself confronted by near
four thousand of the enemy, under General Evans,
with artillery. General Baker gallantly essayed the
charge in which he was killed. The officer left in
command immediately ordered the men to
fall back near the river bank, where
they could be supported by General Stone
and the portions of the army that by this time effected a
crossing. The men obeyed in good order, carrying off all
the dead and wounded. On reaching the position selected,
the right wing turned, though under fire of the enemy,
which gradually slackened until midnight when it ceased.

Throughout the night the balance of General Stone's
force crossed the river and threw up temporary works
that rendered his position secure, and enabled him to
protect the crossing of the division of General Banks to
be essayed this morning.

The object of General Stone's movement was to close
his command, with General Banks' division, to be safely
transferred to Virginia. Evans attacked Colonel Baker
front and on both flanks.

Colonel Cogswell was probably taken prisoner. Our
information so far for this morning is that General Banks'
army duly arrived at the Maryland landings, Edwards
Ferry, last night, and have been crossing the river se-
curely since daylight.

Information received here by private letters estimate
the loss, killed and wounded, at one hundred and seventy-
five.

Great anxiety is manifested for the list of killed and
wounded, as the California regiment, which probably
suffered most, is composed of Philadelphians.

THE POTOMAC CLOSED.

Important Report of Com-
mander Craven.

New Rebel Batteries at Ma-
thias Point.

Six Miles of Batteries Above
the Point,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1861.

Commander Craven arrived here this morning on the
Harriet Lane, which is now the flagship of the Potomac
fleet.

A large number of vessels bound down the river have
been stopped, and are lying under the protection of
the forts at Indian Head. None except armed vessels
have passed the batteries either up or down since night
before last.

Yesterday the Freeborn and Island Belle went to Ma-
thias Point and threw several shells. The fire was re-
turned from the shore, and a battery of eighteen guns was
disclosed, completely commanding the river.

This morning Commander Craven, flag officer of the
Potomac squadron, reported to the Navy Department that the
Potomac river is closed by the rebels, so that no vessel can
pass the batteries at Mathias Point, which effectively
blocks navigation, even if the batteries of this side were
of no effect.

River men report that the rebels have a number of
sloops and boats concealed in the creeks and
inlets between Aquia creek and Occoquan bay, and that
they are busy building launches, apparently with a view
either to crossing into Maryland or to seize vessels coming
up.

The rumor that a number of vessels bound down have
been taken by the rebels is unfounded.

The main portion of Gen. Sicks' brigade is now op-
posite the rebel batteries. These forces are strongly en-
trenched, and it is said they are preparing to set on the
offensive against the batteries.

OUR SPECIAL POTOMAC CORRESPONDENCE.

Off Indian Head,
Potomac River, Oct. 18, 1861.

Accompanying this is a topographical sketch of the
Virginia shore, where the rebel batteries are erected,
from Cockpit Point to Chapawamsic creek, a distance
of about six miles, with the Maryland shore on the op-
posite bank of the river. The batteries are ten in number.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

SHARP BATTLE AT FREDERICKTON.

Defeat of the Rebels With
Heavy Loss.

THE REBEL LEADER KILLED,
&c., &c., &c.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Oct. 22, 1861.

The following despatch was received here this morning
and forwarded to headquarters at St. Louis:

FREDERICKTON, Mo., Oct. 22, 1861.

In conjunction with Colonel Plummer's command, we
have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated
at 5,000.

Their loss was heavy.
Our loss was small, and confined principally to the First
Indiana cavalry.

We captured four heavy guns.
Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed.

Major Gavitt and Captain Hyman, of the Indiana caval-
ry, were killed in a charge on the battery.

The command of Colonel Plummer, referred to above,
was on Friday morning last ordered forward by General
Grant from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to move
towards Frederickton and cut off the retreat of Thompson
and Lowe's force. This force consisted of Marsh's Eigh-
teenth Illinois regiment, a section of Taylor's battery,
and Stewart's and Lehman's companies of cavalry,
all from Cairo; also a part of Palmer's Eleventh
Missouri regiment, a part of Ross' Twenty-first Illinois
regiment, and a section of Campbell's battery, all from
Cape Girardeau. The force from this point was composed
of the Thirty-eighth Illinois regiment, Colonel Carlin;
the Thirty-third Illinois regiment, Colonel Hovey; the Twen-
ty-first Illinois regiment, Colonel Alexander; the Eighth Wis-
consin regiment, Colonel Murphy; the First Indiana caval-
ry, Colonel Baker; Captain Hawkins' Missouri independ-
ent cavalry, and four six-pounders and two twenty-
four-pounders, under Major S. Chaffield, of the First Mis-
souri light artillery.

The following is a despatch to the St. Louis Regis-
tration.

From reliable parties who witnessed the fight at Fre-
derickton yesterday I gather the following particulars:—
Col. Carlin, with parts of the Twenty-first, Thirty-third
and Thirty-eighth Illinois regiments, Eighth Wisconsin,
Col. Baker's Indiana cavalry and Major Scollard's battery,
reached Frederickton at nine o'clock on the morning, and
at one P. M. were joined by the Eleventh, Seventeenth
and Twentieth Illinois, and 400 cavalry from Cape Girar-
deau. They then advanced in pursuit of the rebels, under
Sut. Thompson and Colonel Lowe, who had left the place
twenty-four hours before, and were expected to be rapidly
retreating south; but a mile from the city they discovered
the entire force of the enemy drawn up in the line of battle,
partly posted in open field and partly in the adjacent
woods, with the four iron-clad batteries well planted
in their front. Major Scollard immediately opened fire
and at the fourth round silenced one of the rebel guns.
The engagement then became general, and lasted about
two hours; but after the first half hour the rebels left
the field in disorder and took to the woods, closely followed
by both our infantry and cavalry.

Before leaving the field the rebel Colonel Lowe was
slain in the head and instantly killed.

Major Gavitt received five bullets while leading a
charge thirty yards in advance of his command.

Captain Highman was killed in the same charge.

Our loss is reported to be five killed, five mortally
wounded and twenty slightly wounded. The enemy's
loss is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be con-
siderable.

At the last accounts the rebels were in full retreat
with their baggage train, and our troops in pursuit.

Two rebel surgeons came into Frederickton for Colonel
Lowe's body. They acknowledge a loss of over 200 killed
and wounded, but it must have been larger. I counted
twenty-five dead bodies in one stable field.

Their cannon was badly managed. Jeff Thompson got
information of our movements by capturing a bearer of
despatches from Colonel Plummer to Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1861.

Information was received at the War Department this
evening that the Union forces, two thousand strong, at
Pilot Knob, in Missouri, engaged the enemy, of about
equal number, and after a sharp battle repulsed the rebels
with great loss, killing their leader, Colonel Lowe. No
details.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

REPULSE OF ZOLLICOFFER'S REBELS BY
GENERAL GARRAHD.

COLUMBIA, Ky., Oct. 22, 1861.

A courier has arrived here from Camp Dick Robinson,
and reports a fight yesterday between Gen. Zollicoffer
with 6,000 or 7,000 men and Colonel Garrard with
1,200 men, at Camp Wild Cat. Zollicoffer made three
different attacks, each time being repulsed with consid-
erable loss. The Union loss amounted to four killed and
twenty wounded.

The courier met reinforcements of one regiment and
artillery on the way.

THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC CON-
CENTRATING IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19, 1861.

A gentleman has arrived here who imparts highly in-
teresting information of important movements at and
about Nashville. From his statement—in the entire
truth of which I have implicit confidence—there can be
no doubt that the rebel army of the Potomac is being
rapidly transported to Kentucky. The retreat from before
Washington was for that purpose, and General McClellan
is undoubtedly being deceived by the trick. Trains,
crowded to excess with soldiers, pass directly through
the city and are conveyed to Kentucky. General Hardee
joined Buckner with fully ten thousand men, and the
rebel army in Kentucky, at Bowling Green, will now
amount to fully forty thousand. They will daily arrive
that it is the intention to transfer the war to Kentucky
has little doubt, and this is the common talk in Nash-
ville.

General W. T. Ward, at Greenburg, has been threaten-
ed for several days by a force under Buckner who have
marched on him, and yesterday sent a train twelve
miles off him. We shall probably have a fight in that
quarter in a day or two.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21, 1861.

I have seen to-day and conversed with a gentleman
just from Kentucky, who is well acquainted with the state
of affairs there, and with the position and force of the
opposing armies. He says that there is no reason to be-
lieve that the Confederates intend to make Kentucky the
main theatre of the war; but, at the same time, there is
no doubt that their preparation for the fall and winter
campaign there have been made upon the largest scale.

This is evident from the numbers of the Confederates
Confederate troops. At Bowling Green, Gen. Buckner
and Gen. Hardee have 20,000; at Columbus, Gen. Polk
has 15,000; at Hickman, Gen. Pillow has 12,000; at En-
dine and Manchester, Gen. Zollicoffer has 20,000; and at
the Cumberland Gap there is the 50,000 troops detached
by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from his army at Manassas.

In addition to these, John C. Breckinridge has a body
of 8,000 Kentuckians at Prestonsburg, in Floyd county,
near the eastern extremity of the State. It has been
stated that they are without arms or ammunition; but,
so far as this is from truth, they are well armed and
abundantly supplied with ammunition. The object of
Breckinridge is to march north to the mouth of the
Big Sandy river, to seize the fleet of boats now sailing
down the Ohio loaded with winter clothing, army stores,
equipment and camp equipage, and making a prize of these,
to retreat rapidly southward and join Zollicoffer's forces
near the Cumberland Gap. There is a small Union force
at Genoa, at the mouth of the Big Sandy, and a regiment
from Western Virginia at Louisa, which is only twenty
miles north of Prestonsburg. William C. Preston and
Humphrey Marshall are also both at the head of different
bodies of rebel troops at Hazel Green, at a place south of
Lexington, and at a place about the middle of the State.

The number of troops under their orders cannot be ascer-
tained, but it is probably not less than ten thousand.

It would be impudently to enumerate the preparations
made by the Federal government to deliver Kentucky
from the dangers that thus menace her. It is enough to
say that the army at Washington is now so numerically
strong that twenty-five thousand men can easily be
spared there for service in the West, and that the ad-
ministration has taken all the steps necessary to save
Kentucky for the Union.

I enclose a Richmond market report of this day week
from the Richmond Engineer of October 15. With prime
beef at 30 cents, the best beef at 25 cents, what at
20 cents to 25 cents, and what at 15 cents, and the best
at 10 cents per 100 lbs. and plenty, there can be no scarcity of
the necessities of life there.